

The Bristol News.

JOHN SLACK, Editor and Proprietor.

"The News" will be published every Friday morning, and furnished to subscribers for \$2.00 per year, payable in advance.

CLUB RATES.—Clubs of five, \$8.75; Clubs of ten, \$15.00.

ADVERTISING RATES.—One dollar per square (ten lines or less) for each insertion. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Obituaries, and communications to promote private ends, One Dollar per square.

Professional Cards.

B. G. McDOWELL,

Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent,
UNION DEPOT, TENN.

Will practice in the circuit courts of Greene, Hawkins, Washington and Sullivan counties, and in the Federal court at Knoxville, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care, including the Collection of Claims against the Government. [Jan 4 1867]

FELIX W. BARNES,

Attorney at Law,
and Collecting Agent,
BLOUNTVILLE, TENN.

Will practice in the counties of Sullivan, Washington and Greene; also in the Supreme Court at Knoxville. [Aug 11, 1865-y]

R. LOVE, N. M. TAYLOR,
Johnson's Depot, Tenn. Bristol, Tenn.

LOVE & TAYLOR,

Attorneys at Law and Collecting Agents.
[P]rompt attention paid to all Claims entrusted to them in Hawkins, Greene, Washington, Carter, Johnson and Sullivan counties, East Tennessee; and Washington county, Virginia. [Feb 23-y]

E. L. YORK, A. FULKERTON.

York & Fulkerson,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
GOODSON-BRISTOL, VIRGINIA.
Will practice in the Courts of Washington, Russell, Scott and Lee counties. OFFICE, in Lancaster building. [May 4-y]

A. J. BROWN,

Attorney at Law
and Collecting Agent,
JONESBORO, TENN.

Will practice in the counties of Hawkins, Greene, Washington, Carter, Johnson and Sullivan; also in the Supreme Court at Knoxville. [Aug 11, 1865-y]

CHARLES R. VANCE,

Attorney at Law and Collector in Chancery,
ESTELVILLE, SCOTT CO., VA.

HAVING recently removed from Bristol, Tenn., and located himself permanently at Estelville, Scott county, Va., will practice in the several Courts in the counties of Lee, Scott, Russell, Wise and Washington, Va.

[P]rompt attention given to collections in the above named counties. Communications will hereafter be addressed to me as above. [Jan 18-y]

DEADERICK & DEADERICKS,

Attorneys at Law
and Solicitors in Chancery.

J. W. Deaderick, W. F. & J. G. Deaderick,
Bristol, Tenn. Blountville, Tenn.

ALL business entrusted to their care promptly attended to. Claims collected in any part of upper East Tennessee.

CHARLES J. ST. JOHN,

Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent,
BLOUNTVILLE, TENN.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him in Upper East Tennessee. [Nov 24, 1865-y]

HENRY H. TAYLOR,

Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent,
Bristol, TENN.

Will attend to all business entrusted to him in the counties of Washington and Scott, Va., and Sullivan, Hawkins, Greene and Washington, Tenn. [Nov 2, 1866-y]

J. B. McLIN, O. C. KING,
Bristol, Tenn. Blountville, Tenn.

McLIN & KING,

Attorneys at Law and Collecting Agents,
will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them in Upper East Tennessee and South-western Virginia. [Jan 27-y]

W. D. HAYNES,

Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent,
BLOUNTVILLE, SULLIVAN CO., TENN.

Will practice in the several courts of Sullivan and adjacent counties.
He will also give his attention to the unfinished business of M. T. Haynes, deceased, being his Executor and having charge of his Books and papers, both private and professional. [Jan 27-y]

C. T. C. DEAKE,

Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent,
JONESBORO, TENN.

Will practice in the Courts of the 1st Judicial circuit and attend to the collection of claims in East Tennessee. [Jan 27-y]

Doctor Wm. N. Vance,

LATE of Kingsport, resides in Bristol.
He will attend to professional calls from town and country.

OFFICE, in King's Block—first door on the right—up stairs. [May 25-y]

Dr. H. M. GRANT,

DENTIST,

Will visit BRISTOL on FRIDAY and SATURDAY of each week.
OFFICE: next door to Ensor's Drug store. [Jan 27-y]

Drs. J. G. & C. T. PEPPER,

HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Ophthalmics. OFFICE, at their Drug Store, Main street, Bristol, Tenn. [Sept 21, '66]

The News.

Volume II.]

BRISTOL, TENNESSEE, MARCH 7, 1867.

[Number 83]

In Congress, on the 25th ult., Mr. Taylor, representative from this District, offered a resolution for the appointment of a commission to adjudicate and settle claims of loyal citizens of Tennessee for property taken and used by the United States forces.

The House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. Rollins rising to debate it, the resolution went over under the rule.

Mr. Taylor, also offered a resolution declaring that the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 ought to be placed on the pension rolls by this Congress. Adopted.

Resolutions have been adopted by the Legislature of Tennessee, calling on the Federal Government, through Gen. Thomas, for sufficient military force to keep the peace and restore order and tranquility in the State. The preamble alleges that in several counties violence prevails over civil law, and riot and murder go unpunished.

A radical paper says: "The course of Congress is misguided and they will have to take the back track, particularly in their robbing schemes and plunder. Under the cry of impeaching the President, they cover up their robberies of the people."

The Knoxville Treason Prosecutions.

The Knoxville Commercial, of the 26th, says that the case of Gen. J. C. Ramsey, indicted in the Circuit Court of Knox county for the crime of treason against the State, was taken up the day before and dismissed upon the payment of costs by the accused. The case of the same nature against Col. Ashby was continued to the next term of the court.—This, and that against Hon. W. H. Sneed, we believe are the only cases remaining on the docket of that court. Judge Swan, who has heretofore been more inclined than any other to charge the law so as to secure convictions in this class, of cases, presided; and it may now be considered that all such prosecutions will hereafter be discontinued.

The National Intelligencer, of yesterday, has one of the ablest editorials we have ever read, showing conclusively and incontrovertibly that Sherman's bill, if acquiesced in by the people of the North, sounds the death-knell of liberty not only for the South, but for them also. It concludes as follows:

"A country that will acquiesce, in a time of universal peace, in a measure deliberately abrogating the Constitution and laws in toto over half the nation, yet affecting to keep them in force in the other half, is a country ignorant of its own constitution, and, therefore, incapable of a saving faith in it. Such a people are ripe for self-abasement, and in imminent peril of their freedom."

Tell Your Mother.

I wonder how many girls tell their mother everything? Not those "young ladies" who, going to and from school, smile, bow, and exchange notes and cartes de visite with young men who make fun of you and your pictures, speaking in a way that would make your cheeks burn with shame, if you heard it. All this, most incredulous and romantic young ladies, they will do, although they gaze at your fresh young faces admiringly, and send or give you charming verses or bouquets. No matter "what other girls may do," don't you do it. School girls flirtations may end disastrously, as many a foolish and wretched young girl could tell you. Your yearning for someone to love is a great need of woman's heart.—But there is a time for everything. Don't let the bloom and freshness of your heart be brushed off in silly flirtations. Render yourself truly intelligent. And above all tell your mother everything. Fun in your diary would be indifference in her's. It would do no harm to look and see. Never be ashamed to tell her who would be your best friend and confidant, all you think and feel. It is very strange that so many young girls will tell every person before "mother," that which is most important she should know. It is very sad that indifferent persons should know more about her fair young daughter than she herself.—Fanny Fern.

The Supreme Court.

These persons who still labor under the delusion that the Supreme Court is a power in the land are invited to read and ponder the following remarks of the intelligent Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette:

"The overshadowing iniquity of the military bill as it finally passed Congress has obscured many of the subsequent enormities. A bill was passed by the House last night by a strict party vote which not only indemnifies every Federal officer, military or civil, against responsibility for all the outrages, robberies, and cruelties, of whatever character, perpetrated during or since the war, but stops the execution of the judgement of the Supreme Court in respect to military tribunals. In reply to a question by Mr. Cooper, of Tennessee, Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee, distinctly declared that the bill would prohibit civil courts from reviewing the proceedings of military courts in the past, and that it was intended to prevent just such action as the Supreme Court had taken in the Mulligan case. The other decision of the court—that in reference to the test oath—appears to be disregarded on all sides; so it may be set down as settled that the judicial branch of the Government has been substantially overthrown, not only as a co-ordinate and independent department of the Government but as an exponent of ordinary law. The bill alluded to will doubtless receive the sanction of the Senate."

A Racy Letter from a would-be Colored Candidate for Governor.

JACKSON, TENN., Feb. 12.—To Governor Brownlow—Sir: I learn that you and the lower house of your Legislature have passed a law to allow the colored people of this State to vote. So far, so good. But, sir, you have, at the same time, provided in the law that they shall not hold office! Now, what does such legislation mean? I am a colored man, and have wool on my head, but you and your white trash can't pull that wool over my eyes. The darkies in Tennessee generally, will understand what you are after, and will put their broad feet down upon you.

This act reminds me of the case where a white man and an Indian went hunting. They killed a turkey and a buzzard, and when they came to divide, the white man, to satisfy the Indian that he would do the fair thing, made this proposition:—"I'll take the turkey and you may take the buzzard, or you may take the buzzard and I'll take the turkey." The Indian hung his head for awhile, then looking up, said to his sharp-companion: "Every time turkey for white man, and buzzard for Indian." O, yes, you want us to go eating with you, but every time office for white man and vote for nigger.

I learn further, that the bill has been sent to the Senate, where it is to be hoped the restriction against my people will be wiped out. In that event, and at the warm solicitation of many friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for Governor. I expect you to be my competitor, and I propose to open the canvass at an early day, and will join you in a list of appointments from Carter to Shelby. I propose to conduct the canvass like a statesman, but notify you in advance, that I will hold you personally responsible for any insult you may offer. I shall take along your debate with my friend Mr. Pryne, and shall prove from that that you have been a greater persecutor of my race in Tennessee than any other man; and charge that your present course is one purely of selfishness.

It will not be amiss to say here, that I am in favor of "equal justice to all the people of the State"—that I am in favor of relieving the colored people of the State from paying taxes for three years, and in favor of their having all the vacant lands in the State, by paying surveyor's fees—that I am the friend of all religious denominations—that I am friendly to all the secret orders in the State, but only belong to the "Order of the Lone Star." I have held the constitution of that order in my hands and sworn to support it. But more of my principles hereafter. When I get you on the stump you will learn who I am and what I am.

Respectfully your fellow-equal,
MATT DYER.

A Boston minister has been preaching against filth! He said he could not shut his eyes on the abomination any longer. A gay and gushing member of his congregation said he didn't wear 'em for shut-eyed people.

A Proclamation—By the Governor of Tennessee.

Whereas, it has been made known to me, the Governor of the State of Tennessee, that certain atrocious murders and numerous outrages have been committed in certain counties in this State, by violent and disloyal men, upon the person and property of Union men, whose only offense has been their unswerving devotion to the national flag, and their uniform support of the State government; and whereas, these bad men are banding themselves together in some localities, and notifying loyal men to leave within a given time. Now, therefore, I, William G. Brownlow, Governor as aforesaid, by virtue of the authority and power in me vested, do hereby solemnly proclaim, that I intend to put a stop to all such outrages, by at once calling into actual service a sufficient number of loyal volunteers, under the following recent act, which is now the law of Tennessee:

AN ACT to organize and equip a State Guard, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to organize, equip and call into active service, a volunteer force to be known as the Tennessee State Guard, to be composed of one or more regiments from each Congressional District of the State:—Provided, always, that the Tennessee State Guard shall be composed of loyal men, who shall take and subscribe the oath prescribed in the Franchise act.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief, and any number of said force shall be subject to his order, when in his opinion the safety of life, property, or the faithful execution of law require it; to be organized, armed, equipped, regulated and governed by the rules and articles of war, and the revised army regulations of the United States, so far as applicable, and shall receive pay and allowances according to grade of rank, as provided for the U. S. army while in active service, to be paid out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated; provided, that the force provided for by this act shall not be armed and equipped until called into active service by the Governor.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Standing, as I do, on the broad principles of the constitution, and sworn to enforce the laws, I have no concessions to make to traitors; no compromise to offer to assassins and robbers; and if, in the sweep of coming events, retributive justice shall overtake the lawless and violent, their own temerity will have called it forth. The outrages enumerated must and shall cease. Having reached the foregoing conclusion, I feel justified in expressing the opinion that the present State government in Tennessee—so generally acquiesced in by loyal and law-abiding people—will be sustained and preserved, despite the efforts of disappointed traitors and disloyal newspapers.

The interest of trade, of agricultural pursuits, of commercial intercourse between this State and others—of the development of our vast resources, of emigration, as well as justice to loyal sufferers—all require that these outrages at once cease in every county in the State. Disloyal men are giving forth their vile utterances in railroad cars, in public hotels, on the streets, and through the newspapers, damaging the material interests of the State, those of commerce, those of the mechanic arts, of religion and education, as well as bringing reproach upon the Commonwealth.

I cannot, however, close this brief proclamation without endeavoring to impress upon my fellow-citizens of all parties, the importance—the absolute necessity—of remaining quiet, of preserving good order, and a quiet submission to, and rigid enforcement of the laws everywhere within the limits of our State.—Outrages upon loyal citizens, whether white or black, and the setting aside of the franchise law, are all the work of bad men, who desire to foment strife, and will not be tolerated.

Prudent and experienced men will be placed in charge of the "State Guard" in every county where they are placed, who will be required to protect all good citizens irrespective of political parties, and to punish murderers, robbers and all violators of law. And the number of troops called into active service will be increased or diminished as the good or bad conduct of the people shall be developed. Hoping this proclamation will strengthen the hands and inspire the hearts of the loyal people of our State as

Advertising Rates in Detail.

	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	12 m.
One Square,	\$1.00	5.00	6.50	10.00	15.00
Two Squares,	2.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
Three do	3.00	10.00	12.50	18.00	25.00
Column,	10.00	12.50	15.00	20.00	25.00
do	12.50	15.00	18.00	25.00	30.00
One do	18.00	25.00	35.00	50.00	75.00

Announcing candidates for office: County, five dollars; State, ten—cash.

Advertisements for less than six months must be paid for in advance; for a longer period, payable quarterly in advance.

to the future, and deter the disloyal from further acts of violence, I respectfully submit it, with a repetition of the assurance that I mean what I say, and that the General Assembly was in earnest in the passage of this military law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the Executive Department in Nashville, on the 25th day of February, 1867.

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW,
Commander-in-Chief, etc.

Come Forth.

The printer's dollars. Where are they? A dollar here and a dollar there, scattered over numerous small towns, all over the country, miles and miles apart, how shall they come together? The type founder has his hundreds of dollars against the printer, the paper maker, the building owner, the journeyman compositor, the grocer, the tailor, and all assistants to him carrying on his business, have their demands, hardly ever so small as a single dollar. But the mites from here and there must be diligently gathered and patiently hoarded, or the wherewith to discharge the large bills will never become bulky.

We imagine the printer will have to get up an address to his widely scattered dollars, something like the following:

"Dollars, halves, quarters, dimes, and all the numerous fractions into which you are divided, collect yourselves and come home: Ye are wanted! Combinations of all sorts of men that help the printer to become a proprietor gather in such good reasons for your appearance at his counter, that nothing less than a sight of you will appease them. Collect yourselves, for valuable as you are in the aggregate, single you will not pay the cost of gathering. Come in here, in silent single file, that the printer may form you into a battalion, and send you forth again to battle for him and to vindicate his feeble credit."

Reader, are you sure you haven't two or three of the printer's dollars "sticking about your old clothes?" If so let them come forth.

Apt Illustration.

The relation which the Southern States hold to the Union is aptly illustrated by the following anecdote:

In the old flush time a passenger on a river boat accosted a little negro boy with an inquiry usual at that day: "Who do you belong to?" "Don't know, sir," answered the boy. "Why don't you know?" "When I come aboard I belongs to Massa Sam White, but he went me last night on two little par, and de clerk of dis boat win me. Den Dol Sniff he beat de clerk on a bluff, an' he had me last, so I can't tell, sir, who I belongs to till de game closes."

As Might be Expected.

We were informed by a gentleman who came in on the Chattanooga train yesterday afternoon, that some fifteen or twenty of the late residents of Coffee county, were on board as passengers on their way to Pennsylvania. They emigrated from that State a couple of years since, and settled down near Tullahoma, intending to cultivate the soil, and make Coffee county their permanent home. On learning of the passage of the colored suffrage bill the other day, the whole crowd promptly made preparations to pick up their traps, declaring they would not be tempted to live in a State where the negroes were the dominant and governing class. Of course comment is unnecessary.—Nash. Union & Dispatch.

The San Francisco Bulletin shows that digging gold is not the main business of California. In 1866 the gold and silver yield of the State was about \$44,000,000. Its agricultural products netted \$54,000,000. Its manufactured articles were not of a less value than \$30,000,000.

A sharp old gentleman traveling out West got a seat beside his wife in a crowded car, by requesting the young man who sat by her to "please watch that woman while he went in another car, as she had fits."

J. D. B. DeBow, editor of DeBow's Review, is dead.

Baltimore has contributed \$850,000 for the relief of the poor of the South. New York has contributed only \$35,000.

A lady being asked to waltz, gave the following very sensible and appropriate answer: "No I thank you, sir, I have hugging enough at home."

McCLUNG COLLECTION
LAWSON McQUEE LIBRARY
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE